A Plea for the Sea-Birds. Stay now thine hand ! Proclaim not man's dominion Over God's works by strewing rocks and sand With sea-birds' blood-stained plumes and broken

Oh, stay thine hand! Spend not thy days in leisure In scattering death along the peaceful strand For very wantonness, or pride, or pleasure.

Leave it in happy motion To wheel its easy circles through the air, Or rest and rock upon the thining ocean. For man's sake, spare! Leave him the "thing or beauty," To glance and glide before him everywhere,

For bird's sake, spare !

And throw a gleam on after days of duty. For God's sake, spare! He notes each sea-bird failing,

Aud in creation's grouns marks its sad share, Its dying cry-for retribution calling. Oh, stay thine hand! Cease from this useless slaughter:

Washes the stains each day with bring water, Yet on thine hand, Balsed against God's rair creature,

For though kind Nature from the rocks and

Beware less there be found a crimson brand Indebble by any force of Nature. [Churciman's Family Magazine.

#### ETRICAL SHORTSIGHT.

The ancommonness of common sense is an old subject of reflection which must have not unfrequently occurred to those who, during the hate elections, were driven, either by the course of duty or by a morbid curiosity, to hear or read the speeches, auto-biographical chapters, and o'h r manifestoes of certain leaders of that purty to which Mr. Millouce strogated the monopoly of intelligence. To some people it may appear to be a contradiction in terms to speak of eam mon some as uncommon. But there must be many who will find it easier to digest the para-dox than to deny the fact. What may be the true solution of the ap-parent paradox we need not here discuss. Perhaps the term "common sense" is, in its present ordinary signification, a misnomer. Perhaps it ought to have been kept strictly confined in vulgar usage, as it still is in metaphysics, to that province to which its etymology and the history of philosophy assign it, and ought never to have been applied to judgment, discretion, and other practical virtues which we commonly call "common sense." It may be that "common sense," in this em-ployment of the term, has always been uncommon, and that those who thought otherwise were deluded optimists. Or perhaps it may be that common sense was once more common than it now is, especially among politiciaus, and that there is something in the nature of transcendental Laberalism which tends to render its use unnecessary, and thus gradually, by a well-known natural operation, to cause it to decay and die away. Mr. Lewes, writing on Berkeley's philosophy, very properly remarks that "the first step which a philosopher takes in any inquiry is a departure from common sense." Would it be an unpar-donable play upon the double—that is, the philosophical and vulgar—usage of the term "common sense," if we were to say that, since the Liberal party began to swear allegiance to the philosophers, it has likewise shown signs of taking the philosophical step of departing from common sense? There does at any rate seem to be some ground for supposing that, if one consummate tactician has been able to educate the conservatives up to the mark of swallowing their principles, certain moonrakers on the other side are trying, both by example and precept, to teach their triends to fly through political space without the barlast of common sense. Whether, ho vever, the term "common is a misno nec or not, we all very well know what we mean by it. And the quality is so absolutely essential to success in life that it may not be out of place to note how the want

Want of common cense is principally shown in two respects—Lamely, in undue neglect of particulars, and in false estimates of particulars. The first is the amiable weakness of dreamers of poets, philosophers, and others who live in the kingdom of ideas; who think that it rains legs of mutton at regular intervals, that with so much bread and butter about it must be impossible to starve, and that if there should ever be a deficiency of bread it will be no great hardship to fall back upon toast. The leatures of this phase are too broad and too well known to require comment. But the other phase, where want of common sense is shown in a false appreciation of particulars, is more subtle and more interesting. It depends upon a condition or habit of mind entirely different from that which occasions the first-named phase. It often originates in perfectly contrary ethical circumstances. For whereas the former arises from a dreamy or generalizing cabical habit, and shows itself in undue neglect or contempt of particulars, this latter arises more frequently from a too microscopic or particu-larizing habit, and shows itself in an inability to ponderate or classify particulars. The habit is not of overlooking particulars, or of hasty generalization; it is not the dreamy imaginative disposition which renders its possessor liable to castle-billding or Quixotism. It is not the habit which would cause a man to talk of Lancashire as if it were the new Atlantis, or of Birmingham as Utopia, or which would induce him to start off on a voyage over an unknown in search of an carrily paradise, the contrary, it is a habit On the contrary, it is a habit which, originating perhaps in a want of fancy or of humor, is lostered and magnified by an overstudy of sparticulars, until the student's e ethical vision has become almost incapable of distinguishing the value of one particular from that of another, and quite incapable of appre-ciating their proper bearing upon the universal, It is the mental or moral condition analogous to that physical delect which (as Mr. Kinglake say) men call shortsight. It is a too great convexity or the cornea of the soul, causing the beholder to see defails, when he looks closely at them, with almost microscopic acuteness, but preventing him from studying them at such a distance as to get the proper light and shade upon them, and so robbing them of all their true and natural tone and color, and quite disabling him from seeing what part they bear towards forming the general harmony of the whole. It is, in fact, a kind of ethica chorisight.

of it in some instances appears to work.

The effects or operations of ethical shortsight may of course be traced in each of the two great border dominus where with echical science concerned- the domain of thought and the domain of action; and though it would be absurd to attempt, wi hin the limits of such a paper as the present, to describe all those effects or operations, yet a few hints may be suggestive. In the domain of thought we are struck by the obvious fact that this shorteight is the bejetting defect of staticians. It is the weakness of the social student, who rests more on the number than on the kind of his instances, and is apt to ignore tuelr relation to the general theory which should preside over his investigation. Lord Macsulay, in his cele brated criticism of Bacon's Method, seems if we may judge from the application be makes of the story of the judge "who was in the habit of jocosely propounding after dinner a theory that the cause of the prevalence of Jacobinism was the practice of bearing three names"-to have supposed that the value of any induction depended on the number and not upon the kind of instances collected; and a similar error is frequently committed by the professed stati-cian, and is partly at least the result of ethical shortsight. When one such a person comes to be employed on any public work, such as an educational or other social inquiry, he is overwhelmed by the minuteness and diversity of his materials; he is quite unable to sift the evidence, which pours in upon him: of instances collected; and a similar error is to sift the evidence which pours in upon him; and, unless in the course of fate he become the and, unless in the course of fate he become the prey of some fanatic, or the useful tool of some master mind, he is hopelessly lost in his Cretan labyrinth of details. In the domain of thought, the tendency of all laborious and scrupulous a posteriorists is in the direction of ethical shortsight. They are like tourists who are try-

ing to work their way across an overgrown country, or a country with much sameness of feature, without first having climbed a heigh: in order to take a general survey of it; or rather, perhaps, they are men who did climb the height, but who, owing to their shortsight, were unable to make any use of their position, and set to work to grapple with the details of their in the two great provinces of the ethical

domain of action—namely, politics and morals we find this defect of the ethical vision operating in a mode closely analogous to that in which it works within the domain of thought. Here also its effects are shown in an inability rightly to regard, and judiciously to manipulate, particulars. It is, both in morals and politics, an incapacity for duly apprehending what Aristotle calls the minor premiss of the Practical Syllogism. And it is the exercise of this leaf or acceptanting the midor premiss. this tact for apprehending the midor premiss, so as to know when and how to apply it to the major, which the marvedously practical genius of Aristotle declared to be the very essence of common sense or of social wisdom. False estimates of particulars are, both to politics and morals, mostly due to ethical short-ht; but, of course, as the sight; but, of course, as the matter on which the wisdom of politics works is somewhat different from that on which the wisdom of morals works, the results of such false estimates differ in their social importance, Shortsight in politics affects the collective hap-piness of mackind much more than shortsight morals. The shortsighted politician is a pest to his country; the short-sighted moralist is a curse to himself. It is only when such a moralist turns legislator or agita'or, and there fore drops the guise of woralist for that of politician, that he becomes dangerous to the peace of others as well as to his own, and line rates wisdom of Dr. Johnson's adopted and amplified by Mr. Buckle, that there is no greater social buisance than your wrong headed conscientious man. Such a man, if he comes into power, turns the affairs of his country-which previously were in a condition, it not of periodion, at least of order and decency -into the caldron, and makes of them what Punch once represented Lord Palmerston as calling "a pretty kettle of fish."

No politican was ever probably more entirely free from the defect of ethical shortsight than

the late leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Thoroughly practical, perfectly well acquainted with the details of his

art, and eminently skilled in the manipulation of those details; knowing, like a good painter,

when to water his brosh so as to keep the color down, and when again to lay it on thick; ready and able, moreover, at any moment to stand off from his work and form a cool opinion of its general effect-he managed matters, if not always to the satisfaction of Beales, Bradlaugh, Finien & Co., if not always to the satisfaction of the philosophers and their proteges, of the young Oxford fanatics or of the emancipated ladies, at least in suca a way as to make our progress sure, and save us from the dread of a violent reaction. Whatever may have been his defects, we cannot reckon among them this of ethical shortisgut. He was po sessed of a keen mental vision, which enabled him to master as well as to study particulars, and prevented his mistaking molecular for monatains. But his mantle of common sense does not seem to have fallen upon any huberto acknowledged leader of the Liberal party. The part; has gained a leader immensely superior to Lord Palmerston in volubility, in the profusion of profession, in self assertion, in excutability, and in grim care nestness; and yet how is it that practical, moderate politicians, non who persist in clinging to a belief in the necessity of common sense, and think ethical shortsight highly dangerous in a leader, begin to turn to Mr. Bright with something like a sense of relief? It is said that certain people, famous for their high stepping horses, trained them to this lofty action by fixing magnifying glasses over their eyes, so that obstacles on the ground of very small disacter seemel to the poor animals to have a diameter of several inches, gud thus caused them to acquire the habit of lifting their feet to a practically unnecessary height. When next the heaven born leader of the Liberal party favors us with a chapter of his autobiography, perhaps he will inform us whether it is from an anatogous process in his early training, or from the natural detect of ethical shortsight, that he has acquired his celebrated high-stepping action. In the province of mo-rals, this defect of abortsight is far less dangerous to the peace of society than in that of politics; but it is productive of the greatest discomfort and torture to the per afflicted with it. The morally shortsighted person is one who, either never having studied, or being incapable of apprehending, the principles to which the particulars of right and wrong doing are ultimately re'erable, does not dis-criminate the relative importance of those particulars. When such a defect is combined with a vivid imagination and a sensitive conscience the result is a morbid moral temperament which is most painful to the sufferer. It is much more common among women than among men partly because within certain limits their imagina ion is more lively than that of men, and heir conscience, owing to their domestic education, is more sensitive; but partly al-o because they are particularly liable to the defect of ethical shorisight. Not having been soundly trained in the l gic of easuistry, or in any other ratiocinative science, they are of course entirely ignorant of the reasons or principles which determine the quality or particular moral actions, and give them their relative value, their tone, an i proper harmony of color. They have been taught to refer the value of every particular action directly to some immediate sauction, or absolute authority such as the text of the Bible, or the verd ct of the parish parson; and they are naturally numble to discriminate for themselves what are and what are not important instances among the legion of toarticulars. The more, however, that they dwell upon such particulars, he more contracted and enfeebled does their moral vision become; until at last they are forced in their despair to fly for rescue from the monstrous snapes and port-ntous consequences which surround them, to some spiritual guide who is probably as profoundly innocent of any acquaintance with the science of casuistry as themselves, but who, with true English, pluck, is ever ready at a moment's notice to discharge the functions of a blind leader of the blind. So long as woman, or those who in their ethical constitution so closely resemble women, rotain in this country the r present influence in determining what is and what is not sound and valuable theology, it may pay a judicious aspirant to the biguest ecclesiastical bonors to write a treatise upon "the subfulness of little but the topic is not one which is likely much to engage any but feminine, or esseminate minds. Meantime it is refreshing to recall the story of the little child who, when asked by its "What are nil these complaints that I hear of voo, my child? What naughty things have you been doing now?" answered, papa, nothing that you would think much of; only nursery naughlinesses!" That child, at any rate, was not addicted with ethical short

sight. - London Saturday Review. A Sangninary Novelist. There is a current rumor to the effect that an unpublished navel has just been found among the manuscripts of the late Eugene Suc, and his admirers are anxiously waiting for its appearance. A new novel by Sue would be a sweet boon to the lovers of the sensational. No man has ever equalled him in the number and ingenious varie y of the murders with which his pages are embellished. About two years ago some enterprising New York publisher undertook the publication of a translation of Sac's "Mysteries of the People." The work consisted or ha series of twenty-two connected stories, the first four of which only were published. In the first story one of the characters was killed, in the second four were murdered, in the third sixteen, and in the fourth sixty-four. At this rate there would have been no less than 4,395,-262,156,544 distinct and separate murders in the twenty-second story, and the publisher, who had omitted to make the calculation until after the first volume had been issued, was so dis-heartened at the sanguluary prospect before him that he suspended the publication of the work. Thereby he greatly disappointed a large number of readers, who are still auxiously waiting to learn by what means the author succeeded in disposing of his trillions of victims. Earthquakes and nitro-glycerine would fail to kill a millionth part of them.

#### BALLOONING.

M Voyage Across the Atlantic

tight tanks. The shipping was expected to begin about the second week of last month. Experiments with Trees in California. The Fan Francisco But etin says:-

The fascinating problem of the navigation of he atmosphere is about to be brought again before the attention of the public by an attempt to cross the Atlantic from New York in a balloon, which enterprise is to be undertaken by Mons. A. Chevalier, an aeronaut of extended European reputation. M. Chevalier arrived in this country about a fortnight ago, and has already succeeded in gaining the confidence and august of come of country to the confidence and support of some of our first scientia; men. He is by birth a Swies, about thirty years of age, of a modest yet self-possessed demeanor, short in statute, with black bair, eyes, and modstuche. and a pleasing and open expression of counte-nance. For a dozen years past, Chevaller has been an enthusiast in aerostatics. He spent his inherited fortune (for he is of noble extraction) on flying machines, and has ever since experienced on account of his penchant a succession of ups and downs in life extraordinary even for an aeronaut. M. Cnevaller's latest invention is a steam flying machine, which may be briefly described as being constructed after the model of the bird-long, wing like sails project from either side of the iron body of the ship, and a fan-like "arrangement" at the stern stands in the place of the tail of the bird, and serves its surpose in raising or depressing the machine in its course through the air. Looking at the line picture representing it soaring in inid-air over

plains and mountains, as it appears in a French periodical, the only really astonishing thing about the ar-monster is that it would not some when they are inventor "dead broke" too. This and similar accidents have not in the least succeeded in disparatement in the least succeeded in the state of the source of disheartening him in his life search for the olution of the great problem; they only throw a stronger light on the obstacles in the way. After such mishaps, Chevaller bounds aloft clastically in his balloon for the delight of the million on some fe'e day in Paris, or Marseilles, or Lyons, or London, or Dublin, and thus repairs the losses of his exchequer for a tresh overhauling of his flying steamship. In this way he has made hundreds of ascents in every country in Europe and in Australia. sailed in his balloon from Paris beyond the boundaries of Russia. On another occasion crossed the St. George's Channel 'rom Dublin into England. In one of his trips he made the extraordinary flight of seven hundred miles in four hours. In another ascent, made for the Marquis of Bute, just before coming to this country, he was driven forly-live miles in an hour. One can readily believe, in looking at Chevaller's clear, pleasant eyes, and firm, quiet mouth, tout he is a stranger to physical fear. But about his transatlantic trip from New York—he undertakes it partly for the great effect it will have, if successful, on his 'business" on the other side of the water and not less to de'ermine the existence of a continuous "belt" of westerly currents which the philosophers say must exist at the height of 8000 to 10,600 feet above the surface of the carto. M. Chevalier has brought with him, in complete readines, the balloon in which he proposes to make his long and perilous journey. It is of a pecultar shape, and of these dimensions—n nety-five feet

in height, 150 feet in diameter; capacity for gas, 125,000 cubic feet. The car, being made of tamboo, and in the shape of a house, resembles a long bamboo but, and will probably accomdate as many passengers as will desire to go upon the voyage. M. Chevalier is desirous of making the start at as early a date as possible and, at all events, before the return of warm weather. His reason for this is that the balloon would suffer a dangerous to s of gas by expansion in the heat of warm sum: Asstated above, Chevalier has soown some of the scientitic new of this city that he is not a mere show-man; has interested them in his undertaking, and will proceed to perfect the preparations for his inferesting and unprecedented voyage, under propitious circumstances. The French Atlantic Cable. The manufacture of the telegraphic cable which it is proposed to submerge between France and America next summer proceeds with satisfactory rapidity. The cable is to start from the French coast at or near Breat, and to be laid across the Atlantic to the French island of St. Fierre, off the American continent, a distance of 2325 miles. Communication with the manland will be effected by means of an additional line, which will be laid from the New York. This will represent a further dis-tance of about 722 miles, so that the whole length of two sections of the system will be about 3047 nautical miles. These figures, however, only indicate the length in miles as it would be calculated without reference to sub mergence. A certain amount of slack cable will be recessary for the process of 'paying out," and also a provision against such an accident as that which caused the failure of the Cuba and Florida expedition. With the addition of slack line, then, the deep sea cable-the longer section-will be about 2788 miles. including 145 miles for shore ends auxiliary line, 776 miles, so that, gether, a total length of 3564 altogether. nautical miles of line will be manufactured for the purposes of the proposed excedition. The consistence of the deep-sea cable will be similar to that of the Atlantic lines already submerged. The insulated core is strengthened with "a serving" of tauned jute, and is pro-tected with ten galvanized homogeneous from wire being first strengthened with strands of Manilla hemp saturated with tar. The shore

wires, served helically round the core, each iron ends attached to the deep-sea cable will be of different weights, as intermediate section next the main line weighing about six tons, and the heavy end on the shore about twenty tons. The heavy shore end will be of great strength, as it will have an ordinary sheathing served with hemp, and a other with strauded wires, sewings of hemp and asphalt forming an additional protection. An ord-nary wire sheathing of ten galvanized iron wires will be used in the construction of the section which will connect the island of St. Pierre with the continent of Ameries. This covering will be also protected with servings of hemp and asphalt. In the construction of the cable the greatest care is observed that all the materials employed in its manufac-ture be of unquestionable excellence. The copper wire received at the gatta percha works, where the insulated core is being made, is first tested that its quality and conductivity may be ascertained. When it has passed the necessary tests, it is torthwith prepared for forming the conductor, which consists of a strant of seven wires. In this part of the manufacture the centre wire is passed through a tath containing a mixture of tar and gutta perchs, known as "Chatterton's combefore it receives any of the remaining six wires, which are subsequently wound reund it—the object of this process being to prevent water permeating through the strands of the conductor. The stranded conductor then receives alternate coats of Chatterion's compound and outla percha until it assumes the required consistence. The core for the deep sea cable is to be of the following weight: -Condc. or, 400 pounds; insulator, 400 pounds; total, 800 pounds er mile: for the shallower section, conductor 107 pounds; insulator, 150 pounds; total, 257 pounds for mile. It may be incidentally remarked that the insulated core is larger than that of any other cuble hitherto constructed, i the old Maita and Alexandria line be alone on cepted. When the core has been insulated it is kept for twenty-four hours in water at a temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and is then subjected to a series of electri-cal tests. Having passed this examination, it is wound round drums and forwarded to the works, where the final sheathing is put of, and it is then coiled away in tanks until its removal to the ship from which it is to be "paid out." Most favorable reports of the pro-

gress of the manufacture have, we understand, been given by the electricians who have tested

the portion of the cable already constructed

Joints in the core have frequently presented

serious difficulties to engineers and others en-

guged in the extension of submarine telegraphy

these difficulties will be almost entirely ob-viated, for, of three hundred and twenty joints

examined, only one has been found in any de-gree defective. About 600 miles of the deep sea

n the case of the new line it is probable that

tion of the cable. These will be three in number, of which the largest will be 75 feet in diameter and 164 feet high. The cable will be conveyed to the "big ship" in hulks filled with water-

"A considerable number of Japanese chesnut rees, one or two years old, were sent over from Japan by the last steamer, consigned to a gen-fleman in this city. The tree, when matured, is very handsome, and is said to be a prolific

'Many experiments wish the Italian chesnut have falled in former years. Sometimes the socds have sprouted, and the germ having been broken off, the chesnuts were worthless for planting. A gentleman who has made many experiments with that and other seeds, informs us that there is no difficulty in growing the Italian chesnur. They start very slowly, and for this reason it is better to try them in boxes prepared as botbeds, whence they can be trans ferred at the proper age. Our informant finds no difficulty in raising the black and English walnut and the pecan from the seed. These are not only handsome shade trees, but the wood

valuable for timber. We have not yet heard of an instance where my of the tea-reed which has been sold in this for planting has ever germinated. We have tried it and given it away, and it has everywhere

been reported as a failure.
\*Next to the locust the black walnut is the most hopeful timber tree. It grows rapidly, and seems to take as kindly to the soil as the locust. Black walnut lumber is now retailing in this city at about fifteen cents a foot, board measure The butternat, a variety of the walnut, is easily propagated from the seed; it is a handsome tree and the timber for many purposes is superior to black walnut.

"Some one might render a good service to the public by trying experiments with the Fast India teak tree. We have an impression that it will grow in the warmer places of But even should it be a failure, the positive knowledge gained through experiments would e of value

The olive will grow from cuttings. These should be set in the ground so that the tops will not come much, if any, above the surface. Seting out 'sprouts' like a pear tree will not do at all, as we happen to know by virtue of a number of failures. Mulberry cutings may be started in much the same way.'

Two Model English Criminals. Here are two more instructive chapters of criminal biography. William Summers, aged thirty, was convicted on Thursday week at Clerkenwell of an attempt at burglary and a ferocious attack on the police, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. From the age of seventeen be has, with the exception of 1857-8, never passed a single year without spending a portion of it in gaol. Since 1855 he has been eight times convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting in all to at least eight years and three months. The official record of his interesting career is as follows:—"Twelve months, Middlesex sessions, in 1855; two months, Maryiebone, 1856; three months, ditto, 1856; one month, ditto, 1859; three months, 1860; tried at Middlesex sessions for felony, and acquitted: three months, Marylebone, 1861; six years' penal servicude, 1861; three months, 1868; and on several other occasions, dates not known." John Bennett (aged twenty), the accomplice of the former prisoner in his last offerse, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard in or. His practical experience of the criminal law began when he was eight years old, and is represented by the following entries:—"One month in 1856, at Westminster Police Court; three months in 1857, at the same; one month in 1858, at the same; three months in 1859, at the same; fourteen days in 1860, at the same; six months at Middlesex Sessions, 1860; twelve months, Middlesex Sessions, 1862; three months, Westminster, 1863; three months, ditto; four years' penal servitude, Middlesex Sessions, 1863; three months, 1867, at Marylebone." say, he has been eleven times convicted since 1856, and during those twelve years has been regularly in jail once a year at least, an sometimes twice. - London Pau Mail Gazette.

-New Orleans forbids the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits.

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ABSETS OF THE COMPANY, \$208,500,00 136,800.00 211,375 06

20,625.00 21,000-00

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3,500-00 20,000 Phila and Southern Mail Steam.Co. 80shares Stock 15,000 00 207,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties..... 207,900:00

\$1,109,900 Par. Market Vo. Cost, \$1,093,604.26, Market value, \$1,130,325-25 Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued inter-est, and other debts due the com-

Cash in drawer.....

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand,

40,178.88 1,813:00 stimated value..... \$116 150 08

116,563 78 81,647,367:80

51,500 00

20,200:00

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